

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1-11 and 15-26 are now pending in this application. Claims 12-14 were previously withdrawn. Claims 1, 15 and 23 are independent claims. Claims 4, 5, 15, 16, 18 and 26 have been amended.

Claim Objections

Claims 5 and 18 were objected to by the Patent Office because of informalities. Specifically, the Patent Office contends that: “when saw blade” on line 3 of claims 5 and 18 should be amended to read: “when the saw blade”. Amendments have been made to claims 5 and 18 to address the above-referenced informalities.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 112

Claims 4, 5, 15-22 and 26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Amendments have been made to the claims to address all rejections under this section.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 102

Claims 1-4, 6-9, 15-17 and 19-26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Yu USPN: 6,684,750 B2 (hereinafter: Yu). Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections.

Anticipation requires the disclosure in a single prior art reference of each element of the claim under consideration. *W.L. Gore & Assocs. v. Garlock*, 721 F.2d 1540, 220 USPQ 303 (Fed. Cir. 1983), *cert. denied*, 469 U.S. 851 (1984). Further, “anticipation requires the presence in a single prior art reference disclosure of each and every element of the claimed invention, arranged as in the claim.” *Lindemann Maschinenfabrik GmbH v. American Hoist & Derrick Co.*, 730 F.2d 1452, 221 USPQ 481, 485 (Fed. Cir. 1984) (citing *Connell v. Sears, Roebuck & Co.*, 722 F.2d 1542, 220 USPQ 193 (Fed. Cir. 1983)) (emphasis added).

Independent claim 1 includes elements that have not been disclosed, taught or

suggested by Yu. For example, claim 1 and 23 recite:

“a bevel assembly/(means) for beveling the saw blade between a first bevel of at least approximately 45 degrees in a first direction from a plane normal to the table surface and a second bevel of at least approximately 45 degrees in a second direction from a plane normal to the table surface, wherein the bevel assembly/(means) is capable of positioning the saw blade for providing full depth of cut when the saw blade is beveled to either of the first bevel and the second bevel”

Applicants contend that Yu does not teach the above-referenced elements.

In the present invention, the table saw is configured with a bevel assembly capable of bi-directional beveling of a saw blade. (Present Application, Page 2, Paragraph 0002). In preferred embodiments, the bevel assembly of the present invention is capable of beveling or tilting the saw blade at angles between zero degrees (vertical) and forty-five degrees both to the left and the right of vertical. (Present Application, Page 18, Paragraph 0037). For example, the present application illustrates this capability in Figures 2A and 3. One way in which the bevel assembly of the present invention promotes such a degree of angular adjustment of the saw blade is by enabling the positioning of the motor in such a manner so as to prevent the motor from contacting other components of the table saw, such as the underside of the table. (Present Application, Page 5, Paragraph 0010 and Page 21, Paragraph 0042). Consequently, the bevel assembly of the present invention is able to position the saw blade for providing full depth of cut capability, even when disposed bi-directionally at such angles relative to a support surface of the table saw. (Present Application, Pages 4 and 5, Paragraph 0010). The present invention may further promote bi-directional beveling as claimed via one or more of the following: strategic placement of the mount assembly to eliminate structural impedance; implementing a dual sided arbor assembly to allow for repositioning of the saw blade; providing a throat assembly, the structure thereof providing for repositioning of the saw blade. (Patent Application, Page 5, Paragraphs 0010-0012).

The Patent Office contends that Figures 6A and 6B of Yu show the above-referenced elements. However, Figures 6A and 6B only show angling of the saw blade in one direction. Further, nothing is discussed in Yu about its saw being capable of bi-directional beveling.

Therefore, applicants contend that Yu does not teach the above-referenced elements of claims 1 and 23.

Independent claim 15 includes elements that have not been disclosed, taught or suggested by Yu. For example, claim 15 recites:

“a bevel member engaged with the trunnion and the arbor assembly, the bevel member for rotating with respect to the trunnion, wherein the bevel assembly bevels the saw blade between a first bevel of at least approximately 45 degrees in a first direction from a plane normal to the table surface and a second bevel of at least approximately 45 degrees in a second direction from a plane normal to the table surface, the bevel assembly positioning the saw blade for providing full depth of cut when the saw blade is beveled to either of the first bevel and the second bevel.”

Again, the Patent Office makes no specific reference to Yu teaching the above-referenced elements. Further, applicants contend that Yu does not teach the above-referenced elements. The Patent Office contends that Figures 4-6 collectively show each element of claim 15. (Office Action, Page 5). However, no specific reference is made as to which of Figures 4-6 teach the elements listed above (i.e.-any elements which would pertain to bi-directional beveling capabilities of a saw). It is contended that the saw of Yu, shown in the referenced Figures 4-6, is not capable of bi-directional beveling as claimed in the present invention. Further, Figures 6A and 6B of Yu show angling of the saw blade, but in only one direction.

Therefore, applicants contend that Yu does not teach the above-referenced elements of claims 15.

Based on the above rationale, it is contended that Yu does not teach the above-referenced elements of independent claims 1, 15 and 23 of the present application. Under *Lindemann*, a *prima facie* case of anticipation has not been established for claims 1, 15 and 23. Thus, independent claims 1, 15 and 23 should be allowed. Dependent claims 2-4 and 6-9 (which depend on independent claim 1), dependent claims 16-17 and 19-22 (which depend on independent claim 15) and dependent claims 24-26 (which depend on independent claim 23) should also be allowed.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103

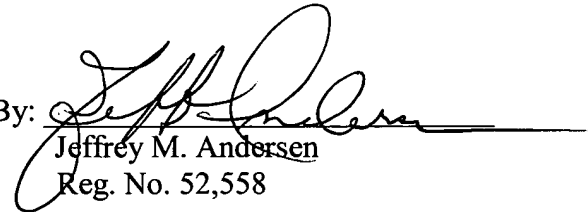
Claims 5 and 18 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yu in view of Carson USPN: 299,619 (hereinafter: Carson). Claims 10 and 11 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yu in view of Behne et al. USPN: 6,736,042 B2 (hereinafter: Behne). It is contended that all of the claims rejected under this section depend either on independent claim 1 or independent claim 15, both of which are non-anticipatory and non-obvious based on the rationale above. Thus, dependent claims 5, 10 and 11 (which depend on independent claim 1) and dependent claim 18 (which depends on independent claim 15) should be allowed.

CONCLUSION

In light of the forgoing, reconsideration and allowance of the pending claims is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of
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